THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN & CO., EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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All communications to be addressed to "EDITORS OF THE GLEANER."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HOMETHRUST.—What you write is, alas! too true; but while we do not shrink from even making enemies when it is necessary; yet the truth must not always be exposed. Your views are "fairly expressed," though condensed. Favor us again.

SYMPATHETIC.—The article is inadmissible; and, if we are not mistaken, you are the author of the one sent in two weeks ago, and had it been shorter, would certainly have been inserted.

RABBINICAL.—*The* editor, being at Sacramento, it is too late this week to insert the reply, which we expect he will forward tomorrow. Call in during the day.

N. H.—*Sonora.*—We must still decline for like reasons, as before communicated by letter addressed to U. H. We mistook the first initial.

INVESTIGATOR.—If you call any evening you may peruse the volume—may take it for a week or so.

ENQUIRER.—We cannot more properly reply than by calling your attention to Josephus' Works.

MUSIC.—If you furnish soon what you state will follow, we will attend to it; but prefer having always the *whole* at once.

OSCEOLA.— A pretty signature and, certainly a neatly-written article, but it is too isolated in its interest.

E. J.—*Red Bluffs.*—In reply to your letter of April 2, we have forwarded eight copies by mail.

ABERDEEN.—The file will be made up, but cannot be forwarded until you *report* further.

NAPA REPORTER.—We *have* placed you on our exchange list. Copies are forwarded by mail.

OCCIDENT.—The MSS. cannot be read in advance of its appearing in our columns. We regret refusing you, what we have to many.

M. H.—*Sacramento.*—We refer you to Dr. J. Eckman, who is at present in your city.

H. J. C.—Please refer to *Gleaner* No. 29, Vol. I., and to the *Israelite*, June, 1857.

MATTHIAS.—It was attended to—inquire at the post-office.

POETRY.

Human Life.

Say, what is Life? that toy we prize so dear;
A silvery sound, vibrating on the ear—
A gleam of sunshine on some desert spot,
Cold, isolated, barren and forgot,
That only darts its false, enliv'ning ray,
To mock stern desolation's with'ring sway,
And mark where glowed fair summer's flow'ry train,
Now blighted, scathed, and ne'er to bloom again.
'Tis a light bark that ploughs this world's wide sea
Through waves of woe, and storms of misery;
O'er fortune's quicksands, envy's unseen shoals,
While round it hatred's deadly thunder rolls;
Hope, the bright pilot, steers the rudder, breath,
'Till anchored in the boundless haven, Death.

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTION.

[ORIGINAL.]

Esther De Vries; Or,
The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER V.

NEAR the residence of Esther De Vries there was situated, in a narrow road, a neat tenement, wherein dwelt an aristocratic, but pecuniarily poor family, named Miguello. It was the occasion of the departure of one who had been an inmate of the house for sometime. Vivian Gray Sanchimo, a fine and noble youth of twenty, was about leaving to seek a fortune in South America, and Mr. Miguello and his lady had, this evening, invited many friends the better to enable him to bid farewell to all, and, at the same time, as a return for the courtesies so frequently extended to, but seldom accepted, by the family.

The host was a gentleman who had seen, perhaps, some fifty-five birthdays. His wife appeared to be about five years younger. The eldest daughter, Hertia, was a fine-looking girl of seventeen, with beautiful hair, eyes, complexion, arched brows, a pretty mouth, a small hand and foot, and possessing a good figure and fine carriage. We will farther describe her as we proceed. The second daughter, Portia, had not yet attained her sixteenth year. Her features were more perfect and symmetrical than those of the older sister; and, though more delicately formed, portrayed that fascinating *manniere*, which evidently was inherited from the mother. The third daughter, Frances, was a pretty child of about seven, and the youngest could not have been more than five.

The front, or probably it would be better to term it the drawing-room, was lighted and well-filled with warm friends.

Vivian was permitted, on this occasion, to receive, with Mrs. Miguello, the guests as they entered. A dance or two had already been indulged in. Several interesting—as such generally are—*tete-a-tetes* had been enjoyed by the young and gay, when, suddenly, were ushered in two gentlemen, Grachio Salvator and his friend, Leonidas Del Vechio. The former was, personally, almost a stranger to the Miguellos, though he had often casually met, at different times, with the members of the family; for this reason he had, at first, declined accompanying his friend, Del Vechio—though intimately acquainted with Vivian Sanchimo—but the latter, having once been a frequent visitor, and feeling somewhat embarrassed at repairing thither alone, finally prevailed on Salvator to attend.

Bendix, a brother of Vivian, received and greeted these guests, and, during a momentary cessation of merriment, presented Salvator to the Miguello family—omitting the eldest daughter, who was, at the time, engaged in superintending the serving of some refreshments. This omission was, however, quickly remedied by the young lady herself, who, after saluting Del Vechio, in an under-tone desired Bendix to present Salvator, which was done—at the same time counled with an apologetic remark which was lost to those around them, in consequence of an interruption, caused by a merry ringing laugh from an adjacent window. Salvator and Hertia were soon seated side by side—but, only when an occasional remark was addressed to her, did she open her lips to him. Indeed, it appeared that she was unusually embarrassed, or feared she could not find subjects of conversation entertaining to him—or, perhaps, she was only bent upon testing *his* conversational powers.

Salvator was a peculiar young man; at least, he could act so as to make you think so—yet, in reality, he was not eccentric or strangely different from other young men who have experienced the ups and downs of this troublesome and vexatious world. Generous to a degree that unquestionably had not served to enrich his wordly store—generous in making allowances, gifted with a surprisingly retentive memory, he cloud never *forget*, but could be touched—so as to *forgive*—sensitive beyond description—and, yet, possessing a firm determined energy, a decision of character seldom excelled. He was about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, had received a very liberal education,; but what appeared to have been of far greater advantage, he had made proper use and application of it. Salvator, therefore, sat perfectly easy, turning occasionally to this side and that, conversing with his friends as the volition of circumstances, usual on such occasions, would bring them near him, and did not appear to notice the cool manner in which he was treated. He, at one moment, thought of rising and seeking the other end of the room; but, not being able to reconcile it with his good taste, he did not. Shortly after Hertia arose and mingled with the group near the door.

Reader, we wish you to note one look that passed between Salvator and Hertia, for, certainly, he felt mortified at the slight attempt she made to engross him in conversation—even to encourage him to elicit more than monosyllables from her. He steadily gazed at her a few moments after she had left his side, and their eyes met; she smiled—it was a forced one—for it plainly said: I am the embodiment of "Self-Love." You or any other gentleman shall not owe to my efforts what should of right be that of yours. Certainly, I am here and you there. I left because I prefer *your* seeking *my* side. He feigned not to have seen her smile, for he was, believe me, capable of assuming a degree of complaisance, indifference, or composure, if essential, as though really he felt it. At once he arose and was by her side. Quick as thought—for it was a great point in his character—he determined on satisfying himself of the correctness of his impressions, thus intuitively formed, of her peculiar nature.

It must be remembered that Salvator was much courted by all the families in the town. Wherever he went he could truly cause a sensation, even if in a shady spot; and he knew full well that Hertia was as well acquainted with him as though she had known him for years. At first he thought she might have felt for sometime previous, piqued that he had not sought an introduction to her family; but as he had so many friends of long standing whom he visited, he had, latterly, been indisposed to add to his circle, and he was well aware that even of this fact she was cognizant, and hence could only deduce one conclusion—the one we have given—namely, Hertia was a spoiled child, perchance, and prone to self-love, or it might have been natural to her.—Therefore, he had no sooner determined than he was by her side. Equally skilful as herself, he had so managed to take an opportune moment, that had she not have turned towards him, as she observed him again near her, he would have grasped the hand of a friend whom he had not before recognized, and thus would have not fulfilled the belief, or impression that, by her course, she could draw him to her side. But Hertia was a lady, and, whether by intent or naturally, in this instance, we cannot divine, she remarked:

"Mr. Salvator, will you not join in the dance?"

"Certainly. Are you free to favor me with your hand, and thereby add to its pleasures," he quickly replied.

"I am engaged, sir; but, as it is a waltz, I do not know but that I may be enabled, through the courtesy of your friend, Mr. Bendix Sanchimo, to have the pleasure of sparing a portion to you," and, at the same time, smiling at Bendix, who was but too happy to add to the pleasure of any of the company to refuse so slight a favor, he, at once, signified his assent.

We cannot narrate minutely the different occurrences, conversations, dances, &c., of that pleasant evening. We must mention, however, that, when the sparkling viands were introduced, the health, prosperity and success of Vivian Sanchimo was the first toast proposed, in consequence of Hertia desiring a mutual friend to request Salvator so to do. The young gentleman responded in a manner reflecting credit upon himself, and, if we dare judge thereby of his talents and energy, we opine that Fortune will smile upon him.

In the course of time Salvator and others were called upon to respond to the different

sentiments given. At a late hour gradually the guests had departed; but, as Salvator was taking his leave, the question occurred to him: Although this is the first, ought it not to be my last visit? Have I been received by Hertia as I should have been? Reader, we must concede that Salvator possessed "self-love" fully as much as Hertia, and, certainly, in that respect, they were well matched; but upon his actually leaving, Hertia, with all the sparkling grace and *naivete* of her nature, blended so softly and so sweetly with the truthful, heartfelt glow which in her was ever surely meant when the eyes spoke, remarked:

"Mr. Salvator, having just heard my mother's sentiments, I feel at liberty to assure you that, with her, I shall be pleased to welcome you at any time, or at such times when there may not be so many friends to command, divide, or deserve my attention, as there have been this evening."

"Miss Hertia, I had promised myself to tax the attention and society of your family, shortly, believe me. I fear, since you have been pleased to add your invitation to that of your estimable mother, that it will occur sooner than you may desire."

"We will see," replied Hertia, "what you term 'sooner than you may desire.' I think you said"——

With a mutual "Good night!" they separated, and Salvator repaired to his home—to think—not to sleep; and why not? Pshaw! In love? Not he, indeed! His was not a nature to become enchanted, enamoured, or fascinated—all of which love, at first sight, *alone* arises from.

CHAPTER VI.

"Remain, Josey? Did I wish otherwise, believe me, I would say so."

"Good evening, ladies! Have I the pleasure of seeing Miss Esther well—and you, Miss Josephine—I understood, this morning, that you were quite indisposed. How is this?—and sitting in the draught? I'm surprised that your watchful friend allows it!"

"Oh, do not be alarmed on my account, sir. My indisposition arose from a slight headache, which left me, and I am now quite well."

"I did not have the pleasure of meeting either if you ladies on the road, this evening. Too fatigued, I presume, from so much dancing, last evening."

"Not for my part," replied Esther; but I expected Josey was not well—and intending, if she did not call over before evening I would go to her, I told father he might drive without my company. Did you enjoy yourself, sir, last evening? It was very warm—was it not?"

"Do you think it was so warm?" asked Josey. "Why, I thought it was remarkably cool in comparison with the weather last week."

"Yes, Josey, dear," said Esther, "doubtless it felt so to you whom I had to seek invariably in the arbor; but, for others and myself, who were in the rooms, I assure you it was anything but cool."

"Well," ladies, you certainly do not always agree, it appears, but, really, I found it very warm, and I could not account for it; for, as Miss Josephine remarks, it was quite cool and pleasant outside, and"——

"Oh, mother has taken the trouble to send out to us some chocolate. Velasquez, bring a cup, if you please, for this gentleman. Josey will you have some of this cake? It's warm—I think a little warmer than the rooms were last evening."

"No, I thank you, Esther."

"Do you like cake just from the oven?" inquired Esther, turning towards Alvardo.

"Very fond of it, indeed. It is the only way I do like it—particularly of an evening. I will partake when I have drank my chocolate. Allow me to assist you."

"Thank you, sir, like yourself, I prefer drinking my chocolate first."

"Yes, Madam, I come!" cried Josey, as she heard Mrs. De Vries say to Velasquez: "Ask Miss Josephine to come hither as soon as she conveniently can." With a graceful bow to Alvardo, and saying, as she went, "Senor Alvardo will, I trust, permit me to attend the pleasure of Madam De Vries for a few minutes?" Josephine left the room—he laughingly replying:

"Do not go too near the oven!"

"Oh, no; I'll go to the arbor, should it be too warm!"

For an interval of two or three minutes perfect silence reigned. Esther broke it by interrogating Alvardo as to the exchange he had made of his former horses, and, after replying as fully, doubtless as she cared for, he asked:

"Why so pensive, this evening; surely, there is something weighing heavily upon thy heart. Oh! if thou wouldst only confide in me, I would talk to thee as a brother; enter into thy feelings Lady, as a sister would. Have we not been neighbors for years? And what if, during the past two years, I have been absent, am I not the same Alvardo that, five years ago, assisted you to acquire confidence in your equestrian exercises? Who taught you each new dance, as they came in vogue? I do *love* you as a brother!"

"You are in error," said Esther, interrupting him, "I am not more pensive this evening than any other. You know me not. I begin to imagine, that you have forgotten what Esther was, five years ago, in thus attributing these intervals of thoughts to anything unusual."

"Nay, nay, I know you better than you are aware of. I can conceive the thought—divine the cause—*what it is*, and why you are lately *more* so than heretofore."

"It is owing to nothing, I assure you," responded Esther, "but a natural propensity, or rather one that, having been indulged in, has grown upon me, and become a *part* of my nature, so much, that I think terming it *natural propensity*, is nearly akin to the fact."

"Esther! Esther! I am going in the arbor to meet and chat with Mr. DeVries," exclaimed Josey, as she passed the corridor.

"In a few weeks, Esther, I propose, leaving for the Hawaiian Islands, and before I do so, will ask of you what I am at a loss to think will be granted, yet cannot part surrounded as you are with so many ardent, influential, and worthy admirers, as lay their homage at thy shrine, without hearing from your own lips, whether you have allowed any one of them the happiness of a preference. I do not press this question, now, for, truly, you *are* unusually pensive, and appear more so each minute, that I dread my ability to hear what my own, perhaps, selfish feelings could not bear to learn—and which might be different, emanating from you, under the stigma of my remark as to your thoughtful fixedness—to what it would be if I should be allowed to interrogate you before I go, and at a more opportune moment, not that I believe you would say aught varying a shade from the truth, but the whole and perfectly free truth you could not this evening reveal. I ask, therefore, your promise to grant me, before I leave, the frank acknowledgement, if among all who are so eagerly seeking your heart and hand, you have a preference."

"Before I yield my word, to thus candidly reveal any wayward or half decided whimish preference that I may have been weak enough to allow to imbue my thoughts, I have to ask of you sir, if your object is to endeavor to act as a brother would, and check, by force of argument or by decided or harsh steps such preference kindling into deeper and more lasting feelings, should such have fell upon one with whose disposition, character &c, you may be far better acquainted than I am?"

"I might possibly do all you say," replied Alvardo, interrupting her, "but I have too exalted an opinion of you to imagine such necessary, for I do not think you less able to judge of such than myself, or less capable of confiding in those you know have your future interest at heart, than any other; equally educated and surrounded by true friends—that I am a man, and as such have opportunities for seeing and hearing more aye! far more than your honored *parents* [Esther started at the look and tone with which he uttered the word] "and would not hesitate in telling you aught I knew, were your future happiness in jeopardy."

"Well, sir, I will reply now, and as candidly and truthfully, as I shall be able to do at the time you contemplate leaving us."

"No, no, a month may make a material difference, and were I to elicit such now, I could not ask a corroboration even, at the time of eaving."

"Yes, I promise that you may, provided there shall be any good foundation for believing the month with its gaieties and social entertainments has likely caused any different feelings on my part."

"Agreed," exclaimed Alvardo—here followed a pause—"am I to repeat my question," continued he.

"No, sir, I will save you doing so."

"Good evening, Senor Alvardo; allow me to ask you, is the report true that you are about to leave us shortly?" said Madame De Vries, as she entered the room and interrupted the conversation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Artesian Wells.

By boring the ground perpendicularly, in certain localities, to a sufficient depth, sheets of subterranean water are reached, which mount to the surface through the channel opened for it by the auger, and frequently form an elevated and abundant jet. Spouting fountains formed by art, or even single wells of a small diameter, supplied by water coming from a great depth, bear the name of Artesian fountains, Artesian wells, and bored wells. They are called Artesian from Artois, a province in the north of France, where it appears the greatest attention has been paid to the dircovering of subterranean waters. It cannot, however, be denied that this sort of well was perfectly familiar to the ancients, and that they knew how to make them.

That extraordinary people, the Chinese, are also said to have known the use of Artesian fountains for thousands of years. In certain parts of Italy it is very probable that Artesian wells were used at remote periods. Bernardini Ramazzini informs us, in fact, that in digging among the ruins at the very ancient town of Modena, leaden pipes were sometimes found communicating apparently with ancient wells. Now, what could have been the use of these, but to discover, at the depth of twenty or twenty-five metres (that is to say, much below the depth of unwholesome water resulting from local infiltrations), the clear and pure sheet of water which supplies all the fountains of the modern city? In France there are no means of ascertaining when they were first used. The most ancient known is said to be of the year 1129, and exists in the old Carthusian convent at Lilliers, in Artois. Stuttgard, the capital of Wurtemberg, also possesses Artesian wells of a remote date, which, however cannot be fixed. The same may be said of the well existing within the precincts of Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, celebrated as the prison of the unfortunate Charles 1. and which is three hundred feet in depth. But when we consider that some of the mason-work of the castle has existed for twelve-hundred years, we may boldly assert that the well which supplied the garrison with water is coeval with the first foundation of that ancient fortress. Adverting again to Africa, it appears from a passage in Shaw's Travels, that the inhabitants of the desert of Sahara have been long acquainted with Artesian wells. Mr. Shaw thus speaks upon the authority of the natives themselves:—"The wad-reag is a collection of villages situated far in the interior of Sahara. The villages have neither springs nor fountains. The inhabitants proure water in a curious manner, by digging wells one hundred and sometimes two hundred fathoms deep, and never fail to find water in abundance. To effect their purpose, they remove several beds of sand and gravel, until they find a sort of stone resembling slate, which they know is seated precisely above what is called bahar-taht el erd, or 'the sea beneath the earth.' This stone is easily pierced—after which the water issues so suddenly and so abundantly, that those who descend for this operation are sometimes reached by it and drowned, or suffocated, though they are taken out as quickly as possible."

Before his arrival in France, Dominick Cassini, about the middle of the seventeenth century, had caused to be constructed at Fort Urban, a well, the water of which spouted into the air fifteen feet above the ground; and, when confined within a tube, it ascended to the roofs of the houses. These historical details should suffice to make us hope that even those whose constant rule is to give their approbation only to what is ancient, will now become the advocates of Artesian wells.

Affecting Incident.

In one of the mining districts of Hungary the following incident occurred which, whil it partakes largely of the romantic, is of affecting interest:—

"In opening a communication between two mines, the corpse of a miner, apparantly about twenty years of age, was found in a situation which indicated that he had perished by an accidental falling in of the roof of the mine. The body was in a state of softness and pliability, the features fresh and undistorted, and the whole body completely preserved, as is supposed, from the impregnation with the vitriolic water of the mine. When exposed to the air, the body became stiff, but the features and general air were not discomposed. The person of the deceased was not recognised by any one present, but an indistinct recollection of the accident by which the sufferer had thus been ingulphed in the bowels of the earth more than half a century, was prolonged by tradition among the miners and the country people.

Further inquiry was here dropped, and the necessary arrangements were made to inter the body with the customary rites of burial. At this moment, to the astonishment of all present, there suddenly appeared a decrepid old woman of the neighboring village, who, supported by crutches, had left her bed-ridden couch, to which infirmity had for some years confined her, and advanced to the scene with the feelings of joy, of grief, and of anxiety, so intensely painted on her aged face, as to give her the appearance of an inspired person, and with an alacrity which seemed truly miraculous. The old woman gazed upon the corpse for an instant, and sweeping the long hair from its forehead, in order to obtain a more perfect view of its features, her countenance became as it were supernaturally lighted up, and in the midst of piercing hysteric cries and sobs she declared the body to be that of a young man to whom she had been engaged by the ties of mutual affection, and the promise of marriage more than sixty years before! In the intervals of gushing floods of tears, and the fainting fits of her exhausted frame, she poured out thanks to heaven that she had again beheld the object of her earliest affections, and declared that she could now descend to the tomb content. The powers of life were now prostrated by her agitated feelings and exertion, and she was borne homeward by the villagers; but ere she proceeded far from the object of her solitude, she was in a state to join him. Her spirit, as if satisfied, had fled, and the affectiate pair, whom misfortune had rent asunder, were now hushed in one grave."

Strange Hair-Dressing.—The head-dress of the women of Myan-tse of Huquang, has in it something very odd and whimsical. They put on their heads a piece of light board about a foot long and six inches broad, which they cover with their hair, fastening it with wax, so that they seem to have hats of hair.—They can neither lean nor lie down, but by resting on their necks, and they are obliged to turn their heads continually to the right or left, on the roads, which, in this country, are full of woods and thickets. The difficulty is still greater when they would comb their hair, for they must be whole hours at the fire to melt the wax. After having cleaned their hair, which trouble they are at three or four times a year, they fall to dressing it up again as it was before. The Myan-tse think this dress very charming, especially for young women.

Locomotives.—The life of a locomotive is estimated at 150,000 miles, and the value of a first-rate engine is some $12,000. It follows, therefore, that every mile a locomotive runs costs eight cents—besides fluel, fireman and engineer.

Spoiled Children.—A spoiled child is an unfortunate, who proves the weakness of his parents' judgment much more forcibly than the strength of their affection.

POETRY.

The Planta Genista.

Memorial flower of a princely line!
Thy presence wakes a world of thought;
Thou seem'st to me like some magic shrine,
Whereunto all glorious things are brought.

I think of the time, bright one! when thou
Wast reared in the shelter of royal bowers,
To grace a noble warrior's brow,
With a wreath of thy lovely golden flowers.

When a great and glorious monarch wore,
Thy shining leaves a'mid his diadem;
And the Lion of England prized thee more,
Than gold, or pearl, or starry gem.

But the chief, who bequeathed to his lofty race,
Thy simple name, hath long laid low,
In the mouldering vaults of his Father's Place,
With the banners of battle 'neat Fonteveaud.

And, one by one, the Plantagenet,
In the silent tomb have laid their name,
With helmet, and spear, and coronet,
Surviving but on the scroll of fame.

Yet, art thou here, with thy slender form,
Still shedding around thy golden glow,
And thy race hath lived through many a storm
That hath laid the monarch and chieftain low.

And, though frail and perishing as the dust,
Thou still maintain'st thy name and place—
Loving and true to thy glorious trust,
Memorial flower of a princely race.

STELLA.

ADAM'S PEAK is the highest mountain in Ceylon, being about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and has seldom been ascended, not so much from its height as from the difficulty of the latter part of the ascent, which is quite perpendicular; two ladies, however, have been among the few adventurers, and got up by means of chains and pullies. The Mussulmans have a tradition that Adam, when driven out of Paradise, alighted upon the Peak, and a mark, which bears a resemblance to a human foot, is supposed to be the impression made by him while expiating his crime, by standing on one foot till his sins were forgiven.

FLATTERY.—We are apt to feel bound to acknowledge the kindness of those who flatter us even with pleasant falsehoods. The bald wife of Seleucus gave six hundred crowns to a poet who extolled the beauty and profusion of her hair.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

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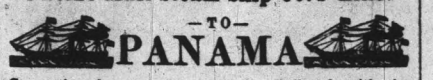

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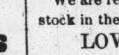
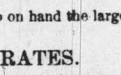


MARCH 1, 1858.



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Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSI, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets.

feb5.6m SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

APRIL 18.—Lecture: The Influence of Literature on Life and Mankind in General, by Rev. H. A. Henry.

Original Essay, by Theodore Labatt. Recitation, by D. Cohn.

Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock.

Members, residing in the interior, will please notify the undersigned of the week when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during March and April.

Subscribers prior to the 10th can procure Admission Cards by applying to S. Solomons, President.

E. LEVY, D. COHN, A. NEWBERGER, } Committee on Debates, Lectures, &c.

San Francisco, March 19, 1858.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick A lcohol, Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

ffice, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

A. C. DIETZ & CO.

132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in

ALCOHOL, BURNING-FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

PAINTS,

Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,

BRUSHES, &c. &c.

We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest stock in the City, and sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY

86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89 Oregon Street.

ap3

ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers,

82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.

☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

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LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

M'cKEE & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

and in all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H MEEKER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

No. 59 Front Sreet.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.
FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
feb11-3m OLD CIDER BRANDY

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

---

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon o

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

jy 31—tf.

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

jn6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb 12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont

In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCC,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר

D. WOLF.

SUCCESSOR TO

M. SELIG;

Second St. between Mission and Minnie Streets.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE AN *excellent* assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL,

OF a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who once honored him with their confidence.

They also have on hand home cured ***SMOKED AND SALT BEEF, TONGUES, AND SAUSSAGES*** of all kinds.

☞ They employ MR. ISAAC GOLDSMITH, as שוחט

N. B Orders to any parts of the city will be most punctually attended to on the shortest notice.

כשר גענוג-פעטט

GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of $1 per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice. jan22-tf

---

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,

At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. Goldsmith is the *Shochet*. feb12-G&V4m

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—

S. LEVI.
D. WOOLF.
Y. ABRAHAMS.
M. BECK.
I. GOLDSMITH.

March 1st, 1858.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.

M. GUERIN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, f5G3 Shoes and Gaiters.

BOARDNG HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan29-5m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,

PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidsdorf.

Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as heretofore. feb12-G1m

---

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rassette House.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board.—Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.

feb12-3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

Strictly כשר

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,

No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

Steckler's Exchange.

66 Sansome street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with their patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered. feb1g.G3m

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Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

mar1g.tf MRS. STODOLE.

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for

FAMILIES

to purchase good and cheap

GROCERIES

The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,

WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,

must be cleared from this date to the first of April, on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually che p, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

numerous customers and others are politely invited t as a call, at an early day.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMANN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficien warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

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Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Ha of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
feb5-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1858, (5618.)

European and Asiatic Judaism.

NUMBER II.

The history of ten years of Judaism in Europe and America leads us to the conclusion, that the Asiatic form of Judaism more and more yields to European views in its principle. No longer is seen the hot contention between a mis-named orthodoxy against a mis-conceived reform; the orthodox begin to see that *all* is not right on their side. As to reformers, they are but *negatives*, they can afford to permit the existence of the old views entertained by a few whom they consider blind and ignorant. We consider it significant, that at the late election of officers of the Vienna Congregation, the Asiatic party, though desired to furnish representatives of their views, did, among the fifteen officers elected, not furnish one candidate. Even governments seem to begin to yield, and to find that legislation cannot stop the emancipation of the spirit. The Prussian government has, since the first divergence of the two principles in Judaism, always supported the Asiatic form as being more calculated to forward the views of the rulers. In the hot contention of the two principles in Breslau in the two representatives of the old and new mode of thinking, Messrs. Tiktin and Geiger, only the former was there acknowledged as the true exponent of the sinagogue till at last by a governmental rescript both congregations and their representatives were declared equal before the law—both having the same privileges—leaving it to the individual members, which synagogue they wished to join, by whom they wish to be joined in marriage, and under whose direction they wish their children instructed. We do not consider this a progress of reform; we see in it the sad phenomenon of the sinking of orthodoxy into indifference—and we deeply lament the loss of so many social and religious virtues practised by the old orthodox Jewish people—for which our age has given us no substitute, except levity and profanness in the individual and the family, and some *squeaking* and *playing* in the synagogue.

How Californianism is viewed in Europe.

From the following facts it will appear that the old-fashioned governments of Europe have very little idea of our American "Liberty and Equality," and the fruit ripening on that soil in minds not sufficiently cultivated to conceive the true idea conveyed by these words:—

"We learn from a late number of the Zeitung des Judenthums, that lately a man of the name Rosenbach, who had lived some years in this country, whence he returned two years ago and was reputed to have brought considerable fortune, thinking himself prejudiced in a law-suit by an officer of justice, proceeded, in the Hessian city of Borken, to his door in the greatest excitement with the *intention* to *kill* him, and wounded a gensd'arme who was called to the spot so much that, at first his recovery was doubtful. The continual excited state of the culprit and this act, are interpreted as madness by our European old foggies. At all events, the desperado is kept under strict confinement, and it depends whether the physicians will know to distinguish between *political* and psychical insanity. We cannot omit closing this our account without giving the judicious remarks of the corresondent on the subject:—

"We most pity his youthful wife who was married to him but two years ago. Would that this case would again direct the attention of our parents to the fact that, in marrying children, some other points than mere monetary ones are also worthy of consideration. It is a sad sign of the corruption of our time among Israelites (and of Gentiles!) that now money-matches are more common than ever. When God destined man to a matrimonial life, it scarcely could have been His will that matrimony should be the mere facit of arithmetic and marriage nothing but an—asylum for support (Versorgungs Anstalt.) We must notice, that the man's fortune has dissolved by inconsiderate speculations."

"Goelism"

AVENGER OF BLOOD.

Many provisions of the judicial code of Moses, as well as many parts of his ceremonial law, may be traced to customs that have common Asiatic origin. Thus, in regard to the punishment of a murderer, so early as the age of Isaac, we find traces of Goelism, *i. e.* the custom which gives a right to, and makes it the duty of the relations of a murdered person to revenge his death; and so universally does the practice prevail in all countries of the East, and so deeply are the sentiments connected with it engraven on the minds of the people in that quarter of the world, that its origin must evidently be ascribed to a very remote antiquity. However necessary the practice may be, in an imperfect state of society, and where the minds of men are rude and unpolished, it is evidently attended with two great and serious evils; as it tends to foster a spirit of deep and implacable revenge, and transmit animosity and feuds from one generation to another; and also as, in the first moment of exictement, this mode of exercising justice must often precipitate, and expose many persons to the danger of suffering, for accidents, of which, on proper and patient investigation, they might be found entirely innocent. Of many instances which might be adduced to show the risk which a person living where this practice prevails, may incur from the casual death of another, the following, mentioned in a late book of Travels and Advenures in Egypt may be given. The incident occurred during the late war with the Wahabees; the person who relates it is the Italian soldier so often alluded to already; and the circumstances in which it took place, were during the encampment of the Egyptian army in the neigborhood of the Arabs, when the nightly instances of pillage were so frequent, that at last it became an essential part of military duty to watch for robbers; and numbers caught or killed were considerable. A very serious and melancholy accident, however occurred during the week this Italian was doing the duty of sentinel. Hearing one morning, before it was light, a rustling noise, as of some person coming stealthily into the tent, he rose and prepared his fire-arms; and, having satisfied himself, on a nearer inspection, that there was an individual lurking outside the tent, in a suspicious situation, he took aim, and shot the supposed intruder dead upon the spot. What was his horror, when on going up to the lifeless body and preparing to cut off the head, to secure the promised reward from the general, he discovered that he had killed his own bosom friend and comrade, who had been in the habit of retiring every morning at that early hour to engage in devotion, but the rarity of which practice among soldiers, made it never occur to the sentinel that any of his associates might have gone thither for such a purpose. The fact soon became known, and, as usual, was variously reported; some representing it as a murder rather than an accident, till the unfortunte sentinel, very prudently repaired to the presence of his commander, and, having narrated the whole circumstances, produced, by his unvarnished tale and unfeigned sorrow, such an impression on the minds both of the general and the officers of his staff, of the truth of his story, that they unanimously absolved him from the imputation of murder. This public and honourable acquital, however, was not sufficient to screen him from further consequences; for the deceased soldier had friends and acquaintances in the army who felt a full right, and expressed a fixed determination, to have blood for blood; and the circumstance of the Italian, being known to be a stranger, and without connexions in the country, while it increased their inveteracy, tended to make them safer in their purpose. He was, in consequence, in continual danger of being assassinated, and, on one occasion, when in a solitary place, nearly paid with his own life the price of his unfortunate comrade's; for the nearest of his friends, on whom the obligation to avenge his death chiefly devolved, lying in wait for him, and rushing upon him before he was aware, would have accomplished his object, had not the sentiuel succeeded in disarming him, and throwing him on the ground. To have slain the individual would only have aggrevated his own distress, increased the number of those who pursued him, so that he prudently dismissed the assailant, without availing himself of the advantage he had gained. But, wishing to prevent a recurrence of the encounter, and to free himself from all liabilities in future, he determined again to appeal to the Pacha, who, seeing at once the full extent of the danger, and sending for those persons who considered themselves the natural and legal avengers of the soldier's blood, agreed to pay them, in satisfaction, a sum of several thousand piastres, on condition that they should desist from all further pursuit. This being accepted, the sentinel was free from all further molestation. Occurences of this unfortunate description are liable to happen at all times, and with persons who are animated with the most friendly disposition towards each other; and where the administration of justice is made to flow through a channel in which it mingles with the private passions and interests of individuals connected by the closest ties with the unhappy sufferer, there is little likelihood that either time will be taken, or anxiety felt, to examine into the circumstances of the case; to distinguish between the dark and deliberate designs of the assassin, and the misfortune of the unintentional homicide. The Goel, prompted by the united impulse of sorrow and honor, will take the first opportunity of plunging his dagger into the breast of the offender, and thereby wiping off the stain of blood which would otherwise remain on himself and his family. Moses, therefore, in order to prevent the dreadful effects of sudden and personal vengeance, and to afford an accused person the means and opportunity of freeing himself from a groundless charge, made the equitable and humane provision of certain places, in which, he who had unintentionally shed blood, should find an inviolable asylum. Numbers xxxv: 13. Six cities of this description were appointed in Judea, to which persons in such unfortunate circumstances might betake themselves for safety, until they had a fair trial before the proper magistrates. One or other of these cities lay within a day's journey of every part of the land, so that, as it might rarely happen that the Goel would be on the spot, and none else had a right to detain the fugitive, these unhappy offenders would generally have the advantage of their pursuers, and run little risk of being overtaken before they reached the place of refuge. But then, in availing themselves of this means of insuring their safety, they had to make many sacrifices, to leave their families, occupations, and all their interests; and, as all depended on expedition, they were compelled to travel, in spite of fatigue and every difficulty, and never to slacken their pace till they were within the walls of the sanctuary. The people of Judea were not the only people among whom provisions were made for escaping the vengeance of the Goel; for, in other countries where the practice has obtained of taking private satisfaction for the death of a relative, certain places have been honored as sanctuaries, in which those who flee to them are safe from punishment.

GRATITUDE is the music of the heart when its chords are swept by the breeze of kindness.

WAR is an inheritance of the savage state, disguised by ingenious institutions and false eloquence. It is the abyss in which all channels of abundance are swallowed up.

EVERY act of the man inscribes itself in the memories of his fellows, and in his own manners and face. In nature this self-registration is incessant, and the narrative is the print of the soul.

Converts to Judaism or Christianity.

Scarcely a sectarian paper, from Europe or the Atlantic States, reaches us but that we find frequent *repetitions* of *some* isolated case of an Israelite having been converted to Christianity. We have, in a former number, descanted upon the motives or policy that lead to these *apparent* conversions, and it is perfectly unnecessary to repeat our views, or to add anything farther as to the actual causes of these reported changes.

We are *well* aware that both Jew and Gentile are equally conscious of the *worldly* cause and motive which, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, actuate the person to divest his mind and conscience of a former (educatedly so) religious faith—and on the instant, as it were, receive and *believe(?)* the adopted creed.

We have often had a good foundation for heralding the fact of a Gentile being converted(?) to Judaism; but, for like reasons, as above given, disbelieving the sincerity of such conversion, we have ever refrained from noticing them. True, there are exceptions—as in the case of a Christian Consul, a resident of Philadelphia, who, after returning from Jerusalem, had his children made Jews by virtue of the "covenant with Abraham," and embraced Judaism himself. But these instances are so rare that they do not affect our opinion of the *motives in general.*

We were prompted to make these remarks, at this time, from the fact of two Gentile ladies having for some time—as is usual on such occasions*—resided within the domicile of a learned Israelite, in order to receive instruction in the principles governing the faith and practice of the Jewish matron.

One of these converted ladies has just married a Jewish gentleman of well-known religious principles and action—one whose position as to *talent*, experience and wealth is equal to any among us, and whose zeal for the welfare of Judaism, in this State, has been for *years* manifested, and been productive of much good.

Having thus far given our views, we desire only to add, that we deprecate this *allowable* and frequently heralded conversion. What does it not portray? Does the sequel or time not distinctly stamp in unmistakeable letters, the *motive*—the actual cause or reason of such conversion? Whence does it emanate? Would it not become obsolete, if persons of either faith mingled more with those of their own religious belief? What is to be the end of such? We are of the opinion that, if we were to allow ourself to mingle, at morn, noon, and eve, with a fair gentile lady, until finally she were absolutely necessary to our happiness—our life.—We could not conscientiously ask or allow her to become *apparently*, what we believed she could not be at *heart*—a Jewess—and rather than allow the first act of our union, to be one of cold feigned deceit on her part, we would take the lady as we found her, and love her (after mar

* If the person to be taught Judaism be a woman she is minutely informed of the many forms and ceremonies necessary on the part of a Jewish wife: the endless details of the manner of superintending and personally preparing food—the forms and observances of cleanliness incumbent upon the eve of the Sabbath—Feast of Tabernacles—Festival of Passover—Days of Fasting, Atonement and Prayer; and if, then, she evinces no lack of good-will and determination to practice the same, her tuition is commenced, and she receives the greatest care, attention and scrutiny during the probation.

riage as before) as a Christian. We do do not object, but on the contrary approve, the *social* mingling of Jew and Gentile. In conclusion, we deem the *example*, as having a tendency to encourage Jewish young men to *seek* matrimony in circles, which, by giving themselves *entirely* up to it, must lead to love and marriage, and, in time, be productive of much injury and unhappiness to the Jewish father who in after years—during the autumn of his life—beholds his sons and daughters, attending the synagogue *and* the church, the former the one, and the latter, perchance, inclining towards the mother, attends the other, and finally marrying with those of a different faith, yet *merely* following the example of their parents. Truly a beautiful and congenial *result!*—[Co-Editor.

A hard Fate.

An attentive perusal of the writings accepted by all Christians as canonical, must convince every impartial reader that the authors considered contracts binding, matrimonial engagements sacred, regardless of the faith of the parties.

Luther, in accordance with those writings, pronounces intermarriage between Jews and Gentiles legal. However, the legal faculty of Giessen (Hessen) decided lately, as we learn from the Zeitung des Judenthums, otherwise. We give the case, as it may serve as a warning to our readers:—

"A man returned last year from America and settled himself in a village near Darmstadt, where he married a Jewess. Some time after his marriage, an action was brought against him for bigamy, he having been married to a Christian woman of Maine. The matter was referred to the judicial faculty of Giessen which decided the man could not, according to the laws of Hessen, be accused of bigamy, since that State considers intermarriages between Jews and Christians illegal, consequently the first marriage null. We think the decision unchristian, and we hope that in similar cases, if the marriage is not considered legal, the contract ought not to be considered null, and the man ought at all events to be made to pay heavy damages to the poor wife, besides a support due to her till she marries another."

Antique Orthography.

The reader, unaccustomed to antique orthography, will observe that the letters u and v are indifferently used in each other's places, and that y generally fills the place of i, which letter, in its turn, frequently displaces the simple consonant, j:—

¶ *Of mayster Vauasour and Turpin his man.*

Mayster Vauasour sometyme a iudge of Englande hadde a seruaunt with him called Turpin; whiche had done hym seruyce many yeres, wherfore he came vnto his mayster on a ryme, and sayde to hym on this wyse: Syr I haue done you seruice longe, wherfore I pray you gyue me somewhat to helpe me in myn old age. Turpin, quod he, thou sayst trouthe, and hereon I haue thought many a tyme: I wyll tell the, what thou shalt do. Nowe shortly I must ride vp to London, and if thou wilt beare my costes thether: I wyll surely gyne the suche a thing, that shall be worth to the an hundred pounde. I am contente, quod Turpin. So all the waye as he rode Turpin payd his costes, tyll they came to theyr last lodginge: and there after souper he cam to his mayster and sayde: Sir I haue born your costes hitherto, as ye badde me: nowe I pray you let me se, what thynge hit is, that shulde be worthe an hundred pounde to me. Dyd I promise the suche a thinge, quod his maister? ye orsoth, quod Turpin. Shewe me thy wrythnge, quod maister Vauasour. I haue none, sayde Turpin. Than thou arte lyke to haue nothinge sayde his maister. And lerne this at me: whan so euer thou makest a bargayne with a man, loke that thou take a sure wrytynge and be well ware howe thou makest a wrytyng to any man. This poynte hath vayled me an hundred pounde in my dayes: and so hit may the. Whan Turpin sawe there was none other remedy, he helde him selfe contente. On the morrowe Turpin taryed a lytelle behynde his mayster to reken with the hostes, where they laye: and of her he borrowed so moche money on his maysters skarlet cloke, as drewe to all the costes that they spente by the waye. Mayster Vauasour had nat ryden past ii myle but that it began to rayne: wherfore he call edde for his cloke: his other seruauntes saide Turpin was behinde and had it with him. So they houedde* vnder a tre tyllo Turdin over toke them. Whan he was come mayster Vauasour all angerly sayde: Thou knaue, why comest thou nat aweye with my cloke. Syr and please you, quod Turpin, I haue layde hit to gage for your costes a the waye why knaue, quod his mayster, diddiste thou nat promyse to beare my charges to London. Dyd I quod Turpin? ye, quod his mayster that thou dlddest. Let se, shew me your wrytinge therof quod Turpin. wherto his mayster I thinke answered but lytell.

The Word "Selah."

The translators of the Bible have left the word Selah, which occurs so often in the Psalms, as they found it, and, of course, the English reader often asks his minister, or some learned friend, what it means. And the minister, or learned friend, has most often been obliged to confess ignorance, because it is a matter in ragard to which the most learned have, by no means, been of one mind. The Targums, and most of the Jewish commentators, give to the word the meaning of *eternally forever*. Rabbi Kimki regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical or rythmical note. Herder regards it as indicating a change of tone; Matheson as a musical note, equivalent, perhaps, to the word *repeat*.—According to Luther and others, it means *silence!* Gesenius explains it to mean: "Let the instruments play and the singers stop." Wo cherregards it as equivalent to *sursum corda*—up my soul! Sommer after examining all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case "an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah." They are calls for aid and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire directness, or if not in the imperative, "Hear, Jehovah!" or awake, Jehovah, and the like, still earnest addresses to God that he would remember and hear, etc. The word itself he regards as indicating a blast of trumpets by the priests. Selah, itself, he thinks an abridged expression used for Higgaion Selah—Higgaion indicating the sound of the stringed instruments, and Selah a vigorous blast of trumpets.

Siamese Police.

The seals which the emperor of Siam delivers to his magistrates are the greatest marks of their dignity. Those given to princes who discharge magisterial duties are of gold; the mandarins have silver seals; and those held by the ordinary magistrates are of copper or lead. None of these officers, great or low, can exercise their functions legally and publicly, unless the seals are in their possession. The president of a Siamese tribunal having made the commander of the troops his enemy, the latter in revenge stole the president's seal. The poor magistrate, forced under the misfortune to suspend the exercise of his functions, had no means of avoiding the punishment he was liable to receive for neglect of duty than by counterfeiting illness. Every one was deceived by this stratagem during some time; at last the people suspected a trick, and complained to the mandarin who was viceroi of the province. The president being called upon to explain the cause of his inactivity, confessed the strange difficulty under which he was placed by the robbery, and loss of his seal. He communicated at the same time his suspicion with respect to the commandant of the troops, his most deadly enemy. The viceroy, who had great respect for the president, gave him the following advice:—"Go," said he, "set fire to your house, and when the commander of the troops attends to perform his duty in putting out the conflagration, appear, and deliver to him the box in which you kept the seals. He will be answerable for it. After the danger the box will be restored to you. Open it in the presence of witnesses, and it is highly probable you will get back your seals. If he return the box empty, you may proceed against him for a criminal act. He will understand the difficulty of his situation, and never run the risk." The event turned out as the ingenious viceroy had foreseen, and the magistrate recovered his seals.

* *Houedde:* Hovered, flocked.

Self-Endurance and Contentment.—As a gladiator trained the body, so must we train the mind to self-sacrifice, to endure all things, to meet and overcome difficulty and danger.—We must take the rough and thorny roads as well as the smooth and pleasant; and a portion, at least, of our daily duty must be hard and disagreeable; for the mind cannot be kept strong and healthy in perpetual sunshine only, and the most dangerous of states is that of constantly recurring pleasure, ease and prosperity. Most persons will find difficulties and hardships enough without seeking them; let them not repine, but take them as part of that educational discipline necessary to fit the mind to arrive at its highest good.

Married Life in China.—The apartments devoted to the women are set apart exclusively for their use, as they do not eat or sit with their husbands, or, more correctly speaking, with the master of the house; none but female attendants, or lads, are permitted to enter these rooms, except when the household is present; and then only the nearest male relatives, such as a father, brother, or son, are suffered to remain with the women. One part of the sitting-room of the women is always devoted to a shrine, on which stands a goddess or idol for the representation of the Queen of Heaven, to which the married women pray for children; the unmarried supplicate to have rich husbands sent them, and soon.

Species of organized Beings.—From the collections in the Paris Museums, the known species of plants is estimated at 56,000 and those of animals at 51,000; among which 44,000 insects, 4,000 birds, 700 reptiles, and 500 mammalia. In Europe live about 400 species of birds, 80 mammalia, and 30 reptiles; and on the opposite southern zone on the Cape, we find likewise almost five times more birds than mammalia. Towards the equator the proportion of birds, and particularly of reptiles, increases considerably. However, according to Cuvier's enumeration of fossil animals, it appears that in ancient periods the globe was inhabited much more by mammalia than birds.

Statistics of the Jews.—The number of Hebrews, in the great cities, is thus stated: New York, 12,000; Philadelphia, 2,500; Baltimore, 1,800; Charleston, 1,500; London, 20,000; Amsterdam, 25,000; Hamburg, 9,000; Berlin, 5,000; Cracow, 20,000; Warsaw, 30,000; Rome, 6,000; Leghorn, 10,000; Constantinople, 80,000; Jerusalem, 6,000; Smyrna, 9,000; Hebron, 8000.

True Usefulness.—The usefulness of a man is not to be estimated by the length of time during which he is employed, but by the character of the resources, powers and qualifications which he combines, and puts vigorously in operation, while he is engaged in any undertaking. Some men will be more useful in an hour than others will be in a year.

Praise.—Praise costs us nothing, yet we are oftentimes unwilling to bestow it upon others, even where it is most due, though we sometimes claim it the more for ourselves the less we deserve it; not reflecting that the breath of self-eulogy soils the face of the speaker, even as the censer is dimmed by the smoke of its own perfume.

Summary of News.

Mr. James H. Borden, of Indiana, the new United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, sailed for Honolulu, on Monday last.

A new Administration paper called the *Mercury* has been started at Sacramento.

An expedition has been organized by the English to survey the Oregon boundary of the British possessions from Vancouver's Island to Lake Ontario, across the Rocky Mountains.

The Banking House of Sather & Church have advertised to meet all drafts drawn by them on the East.

Mrs. Kaler, who was charged with aiding and abetting in the late murder of Bush, has been discharged.

A sailor, named R. Barry, was killed, last Monday, from one of the yards of the clipper ship Vitula.

Laurence Kane, arrested in this city on a charge of vagrancy has been sent to Stockton Asylum as insane.

The deepest mining shaft in California is on Sutter Creek, Nevada county. It is 315 feet deep, and the rock pays $20 a ton.

James Hays and another man, name unknown, were drowned in Feather river, on the 20th ult.

Correspondence.

Nevada, March 29, 1858.

Ed. Gleaner:—Dear Sir! The trial of Louis Goldburg for the killing of John Enders, was ended last week, in our District Court after exhausting nearly three days in the investigation. The case was submitted to a jury who brought in a verdict of "Guilty," of manslaughter, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court, who sentenced him to an imprisonment of two years. Very considerable interest in his trial was manifested, and I do not exaggerate in saying that the evidence in the case elicited sympathy for the prisoner, from nearly all present. Notice of appeal to the Supreme Court was given immediately; the next day he was released upon a bond of $4000, and is now at liberty.

I apprehend there will be an effort made to procure for him a speedy pardon from our governor, who will undoubtedly grant it, when all the facts are fairly presented to him.

It has been alternately raining and snowing here, for several days past, and we expect favorable results therefrom to the industrious miners of the mountains and the farmers of our valleys, both of whom are much dependant upon a liberal supply of the watery element.

Our Jewish families have been engaged in preparing their households for "Pesah," which will be generally observed among them—we have all received a full supply of Matzoth from your city. The Rev. Mr. Lasky has duly prepared our meat, and nothing is lacking for a full observance of the Festival.

The subscribers to the Weekly Gleaner are very much complaining of its irregularity in appearing here; please be particular in its transmission to us as it is a welcome visitor in our midst. Your truly Index.

Destroying Insects.—These lords of the forest, though, from their size and strength, formidable to all its other inhabitants, themselves live in continual apprehension of a small reptile, against which neither their sagacity nor their prowess can at all defend them. This diminutive creature gets into the trunk of the elephant, and pursues its course till it finally fixes in his head, and, by keeping him in continual agony, at length the stupendous animal to death. So dreadfully afraid are the elephants of this dangerous enemy, that they use a variety of precautions to prevent his attacks: and never lay their trunks to the ground, except when to gather or separate their food.

The Gold Product of 1857.—The best authorities put down the gold product of 1857 as follows:—

Australia	$100,000,000
California	57,000,000
Russia and Siberia	20,000,000
Other parts of the world	15,000,000
Total	$210,000,000

None is a fool always, every one sometimes.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.

N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

Opening of Spring Goods
..AT..
SIMON & BOHM'S,
59 Sacramento-street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Freres & Co.'s manufacture; PRINTS, Jaconets—Dollfus Mieig & Co.'s manufacture; Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brilliantes, Organdies; Bareges, Calicoes, Chambrays, Prints, Tickings, Stripes; Checks, Bleached Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Brown Sheetings.

All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.
feb26-G3m

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

U. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL. L. TICHNER.
SIMON, DINKELSPIEL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobbero
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V5m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan22-G3m

. K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. H. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan 29-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
—No. 147 Sacramento-street.—
Call and judge as to prices. jan29-G, V2m

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 123 Montgomery-street.
Packages sent to all parts of the city free of charge.
LESSER LESZYNSKY. LUDWIG WOLF.
jan29-G&V-1m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.

☞ Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street.
jan8-G&V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JORBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No 72 William-street, up stairs
feb12-G4m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery,
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's, Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.
feb26G-3m

CLOTHING, &c.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE TO THIS MARKET.
Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring and Summer Stock.
feb5-G4m S. MAYER & BROS., 93 California-street.

H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,
Corner Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
feb19-G4m

CLOTHING, &C.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER
FURNISHING GOODS!
Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco prices. jan29G&V5m

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento-street.
COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
☞ Call and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
118 Sacramento-street.
mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 174 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

A. MILATOVICH,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
Sacramento st., 2 doors below Kearny, South Side.
N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness, durability and despatch mar19-3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,

And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon our prompt execution of the same n strict compliance as to the *quality* ordered. feb12-G&V5m

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM PIPES,
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 69 First Avenue, N. Y.
J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal.
E. & J. ROSENFELD,
Importers and Dealers in
Cigars Tobacco, &c., &c.,
57 Sacramento-street. feb26-G4m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "Ne Plus Ultra."
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansom t eet.
mar19-3m

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff
Directors in London.
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G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1803. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

HATS, CAPS, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR,
.... BY ....
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct 30-1m

L. WARSZAUR,
Importer and Jobber n
HATS & CAPS,
49 Sacramento Street,
(Or No. 3 Custom House Block,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
feb5-G&V4m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

FRENCH HATS.
Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions,
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by Mr. Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
feb19-G3m GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery street.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street,)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000.

D. N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.
T. M. JANES,.....TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS
Forwarders and Commission Agents:
SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
----AND----
Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.
To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
N B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery-streets.
LOUIS McLANE.
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL, SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.
feb26-6m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.
All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT.
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE:
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
warded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of **Sacramento and Montgomery streets.** feb20-3m

---

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence en this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of **$1** up to **$25**, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratfication here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
jy10

The Old Established Pawnbroker.
$25,000 TO LOAN.
H. MYERS,
In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street, adjoining the Verandah,
Takes this method to inform his various customers that he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of Merchandize, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of Instruments, etc.
Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Pistols, Clothing, Instruments, &c. feb26 G3m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

T. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.
SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS BLANKETS.
ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.
NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.
Regular Sales by Catalogue,
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers,
Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos 61 and 63 California-street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Consignments of Groceries. Provisions, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and General Merchandize received and promptly attended to.

Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their experience and attention to their business, to deserve an increased continuance of patronage from their friends and the public for the future. feb26.G3m

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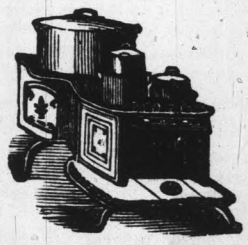
DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandize
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street.
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Consignors may depend upon proper attention being bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.
feb26-G3m

M. MORITZ & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,



MANUFACTURERS
OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares, &c., &c.,
148 Clay Street, San Francisco.
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
feb19-G6m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.
MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.
[Successor to Wingate and Massey,]
UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.
Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shipment to the Atlantic States.
N B,—Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

JEWELRY.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEAL
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
AND
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general commissions executed.

☞ N. B. No business connection with Isaac S. Josephi.
jan29-G&V3m

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
177, WASHINGTON STREET,
jel2 **San Francisco.**

JEWELRY.
H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)
IMPORTER OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.
Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.
☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.
HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb.8-3m

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BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.
In Silver Ware,
We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at very low prices. mh6tf

---

H. BIEN,
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spectacles, &c., 309 Stockton-street, (Virginia Block,) San Francisco
N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. feb26.G4m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
—AND—
Block Works
Has removed to No. **166** Clay Stre
San Francis
☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ Prices greatly reduced.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS.

A Card.
☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. jan10-3m

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ROBERT SANDER & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.
Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.
feb5-G&V3m

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
NO. 128 *STOCKTON STREET,*
Between Clay and Washington streets,
Je 19.3m San Francisco.

REMOVAL.
Elias Woolf,
CHIEF טוהל
Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,
He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence

---

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R-,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
—o—
Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.
—o—
☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. se4

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.
In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.
Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6.3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON.

H. C. HAYDEN, AGENT,
No. 157 Sacramento-srteet, between Kearny and Montgomery-streets.
mar16-1m

HISTORICAL.

Joan of Arc.

"I have wrought
My soul up to the business of this hour,
That it may stir your noble spirits, prompt
Such glorious deeds that ages yet unborn
Shall bless my fate."

"Thus the Maid
Redeemed her country. Ever may the All-Just
Give to the arms of Freedom such success!

Among the wonderful episodes to be found in the history of the world, there is none more truly wonderful than the story of Joan of Arc. An English army is in France—in actual possession of the capital, and two-thirds of the whole country—young king Henry VI. has been crowned in Paris, and Charles, the rightful sovereign, is driven with a handful of retainers, to a remote corner of his dismembered kingdom. There is faction, too, within, as well as a foreign foe. The Duke of Burgundy is powerful, and wages a bitter intestine war against all who declare in favour of Charles, the Dauphin, who has been crowned in Poitiers as king of France. Charles and his friends have made a brave resistance, sometimes with success, yet oftener with defeat; town after town has been taken, and castle after castle, until step by step they have been driven from the north to the southern provinces, and often reduced to the greatest straits. The city of Orleans, a post of great importance to Charles, still maintains itself against all the besieging army of the Duke of Bedford, regent for Henry VI.; but all supplies being cut off, it is in imminent danger of falling into the enemy's hands. The possession of this city is of vast moment to Charles, for, lying between those provinces which have submitted to the English, and those which still acknowledge his authority, it serves as a gathering point to his adherents, and a stronghold from whence they can, with advantage, sally out and annoy their enemies. Unless this place is subdued, the English cannot with safety pursue King Charles into the southern part of the kingdom; the success of his cause is, therefore, dependant upon its possession. But, month after month passes away, and the defence grows weaker and weaker. Charles, with his court, is at Chinoon, reduced almost to hopelessness. In every contest with the English, his troops are beaten. Orleans can hold out but a brief space longer, and then the Dauphin must retreat rapidly to Languedoc and Dauphiny, where a few faithful adherents are to be found, to make another feeble stand against the enemy.

In this crisis, an humble maiden, the daughter of a shepherd in the obscure village of Domremy, who has been a day-dreamer (clairvoyant) from her childhood, becomes inspired with a wonderful heroism. For years she believed that she heard voices from heaven commanding her to become the deliverer of France. She was presented to the king, and it was resolved that her services should be accepted. The idea that an agent endowed with supernatural powers had taken the field, produced its natural effect in a superstitious age; it inspirited the French, it depressed the English. The tide of success followed her every step; terror and dismay disheartens the English; conquest and victory encourages the French. The wonderful maid, at the head of the army beats the enemy, relieves Orleans, reduces city after city, till at last the shepherdess of Domremy leads the sovereign of France to Rheims to receive his crown by the success of her arms.

With this brief sketch we introduce the reader to a nearer acquaintance of our heroine, the preserver and martyr of her country. The history of such a character is a study—her fate is an awful lesson of human gratitude and depravity; hence of humility:—

"Joan of Arc or Jeanne d'Arc, "*La Pucelle d' Orleans*" according to the old chroniclers, was born in the departement of Vosges, in northern France, in the year 1411 or 1412. Her family name is said to have been written *Dark*. She was the third daughter of an worthy and honest husbandman, bearing the name of Jaques d'Arc, who, though a native of Montiereu-Der, at the time of her birth, dwelt in the pretty little village of Dom-Remy, which lies in one of the pictn resque valleys of the winding Meuse, between the towns of Neufchateau and Vaucouleurs, and on the borders of Lorraine and Champagne. In this lovely and fruitful region she first saw the light. Her quiet and pleasant home, the rich pasture lands that girt it, the neighboring groves of beech and chestnut, where fairy forms were seen to flit and fairy voices whispered; the baloon-shaped hills of the Vosges which stretched far away to the land of the wine and the olive, and the dark forests of oak and fir that crowned their summits, shaking and bowing their stately tops in the fragrant breezes from the purple vineyards and the smiling slopes of Burgundy,—these were all the world to her, through the quiet and peculiarly meditative years of her childhood. The sweet-toned bells in the chapel of our Lady of Bellemont lulled her infant slumbers with their musical chimes; and, as she grew older, her young mind which was one of extraordinary excitability, expanded in an atmosphere of legends and myths, of saints and fairies, that gave a wild and boundless range to a naturally vivid imagination. Her mother, in whom a superstitious piety was strongly implanted, kept the little ones quiet while she plied the humming distaff, by telling them tales of valiant knights and "faire ladyes" carried off by demons, or visited by angels and attended by a troop of fairies—all which the little listeners most devoutly believed. The young Joan, storing these legends in her memory till her brain became peopled with imaginary beings, who accompanied all her lonely rambles; whose voices whispered to her in the stirring leaves of the forests; and whose tones were as audible to her sensitive ear, in the gushing music of winding streams, as they had been in the sweet tones of her mother's voice when united with the dreamy hum of the spinning-wheel.

"She never danced and sung like the other maidens in the hamlet, nor joined in their merry sports, but prefered to steal away by herself and tell over beads, to kneel in a shaded aisle of the chapel, and breathe her baptismal vows, at the sacred shrine, or at the hour of vespers devoutly repeat the compline before a favorite picture of the virgin, at the chapel of *notre dame de Belmont*. But if she did not mingle with gay playmates at the sound of the viol, she could boast of a neat and nimble use of the needle, and could ply the distaff with speed equal to her mother's. Reading and writing were unsolved riddles to her, for these were accomplishments known only to the clergy, to those of gentle birth, or to such as depended on them for a livelihood; and there were many a peerless dame and gallant knight, who deemed these performances an unbecoming labor, and kept servants in the household to do such menial, things as writing and copying."

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—When Sir Isaac Newton was a boy, he was employed in servile labor. Sometimes he was sent to open the gates for the men that were driving the cattle to market. At other times, he carried corn to market, or attended sheep. One day his uncle found him in a hay-loft, working out a mathematical problem, and he was sent to school. There he discovered his great and various talents. At the age of eighteen he was sent to the University at Cambridge, England, where he soon distinguised himself.

THOUGH we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not.

DRUIDICAL DOCTRINES.—When the Druidical priesthood was extirpated, their lore was lost, because the doctrines of the Druides were not reduced to writing, but preserved by oral tradition; however, few vestiges have been collected from the songs of the bards, and the proverbial triads of the Cymri. Each of these triads, as the name signifies, contained three facts, precepts or definitions. The following are specimens of the triads, which are often remarkable for sagacity, and knowledge of human nature:—

The three qualifications of poetry—Endowment of genius, judgment from experience, and happiness of mind.

The three foundations of judgment—Bold design, frequent practise, and frequent mistakes.

The three foundations of learning—Seeing much, suffering much, and studying much.

The three foundations of happiness—A suffering with contentment, a hope that it will come, and a belief that it will be.

The three foundations of thought—Perspicuity, amplitude, and justness.

The three canons of amplitude—Appropriate thought, variety of thought, and requisite thought.

THE HUSBANDS FAULTS.—With a true wife, a husband's faults are sacred. A woman forgets what is due to herself when she condescends to that refuge of weakness, a female friend. A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's errors, and his character far more valuable in her estimation than her life.

CALIF. WINE.—It is estimated that 400,000 gallons of wine will be made in this State, during the present year. This is an increase of 33 per cents to the yield of last year.

BIRTHS.

In this city, April 3, the wife of M. Selig of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, April 7, A. Goldsmith, of Oregon, to Miss Jette Rosenburg of this city.

In this city, April 7, Leopold Hirsch, of Oregon, to Miss Louisa Goldman, of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Congregation Emanu-el.

A Special Meeting of the Members is convened for Sunday Evening, April 11, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order.

ap9-1t B. HAGAN, Rec. Sec.

H. Y. M. L. A.

An Adjourned Meeting of this Association will be held at the Rooms, April 11, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ap9-1t D. COHN, Sec., pro. tem.

Deferred.

The Lecture, by Rev. H. A. Henry, is deferred until April 18, in consequence of Congregational Meetings that take place on the evening of the 11th.

S. SOLOMONS, President.

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARO, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,
..AT HIS OLD STAND..
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.
ap9-1f

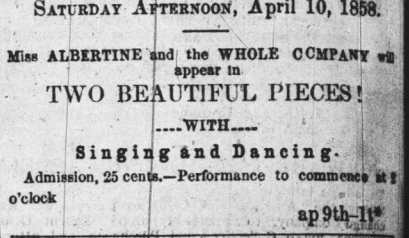
☞ Have you regaled yourself with one of the delicious CIGARS of either of those new and favorite brands mentioned below? If not, we advise your doing so immediately. They are to be found at KOZMINSY'S Cigar and Tobacco Depot, in Patten's Exchange, Sansome-street, where *the* "Patent Bulletin Board" is: La Florentina, La Espaniola, Valor De La Rama, Inclan Z. Arango, Cosmopolita, Figaro, Cinto De Orion, Diamento, &c., &c.
ap2-1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUSICAL HALL.
THE TENTH MATINEE MUSICALE
....OF THE....
PENNSYLVANIANS
..AND THE..
Melodeon Troupe
WILL BE GIVEN
At Musical Hall,
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

ADMISSION, 25 Cents—both Adults and Children.—Doors Open at 1—Commence at 2 o'clock.
ap 9ht-1t*

LYCEUM,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery Streets.
New Performance for Families!
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 10, 1858.
Miss ALBERTINE and the WHOLE COMPANY will appear in
TWO BEAUTIFUL PIECES!
----WITH----
Singing and Dancing.
Admission, 25 cents.—Performance to commence at 2 o'clock
ap 9th-1t*



JOSEPH BROTHERS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WATCHES,
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,
&c., &c.,
149 Montgomery-street, between Clay and Merchant.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap9-3m

JOSEPH LORYEA,
Importer and Jobber in
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & c.,
Chandeliers, Plated & Brittannia Ware,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,
No. 146 J-street, between 5th and 6th-streets,
SACRAMENTO.

N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge.
ap9-3m

GODSHOW'S HOTEL,
113-J St., between 4th & 5th Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
This HOTEL is fitted up with all modern improvements, and parties, travelling to and fro, while stopping in Sacramento, may depend upon having comfortable Board and Lodging, and at terms to suit the times.
ap2-3m

CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Yankee Notions, &c.,
Sacramento-street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with despatch.
ap9-3m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 71 California-street.

Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper ship as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale market prices.
ap9-3m

R. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidendorff Street,
ap-9-3m